GEN/NAR/64/CONF.2/6
1 September 1964

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

INTER-AMERICAN CONSULTATIVE GROUP
ON COCA LEAF PROBLEMS
La Paz, 16-26 November 1964

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN COCAINE

GE.64-11822

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN COCAINE

Introduction

According to the definition given by the International Criminal Police Organization - ERPOL, international illicit drug traffic means "any unauthorized movement of narcotics olving an actual or presumed crossing of a frontier".

In this international illicit traffic, it is the traffic in opiates which has the t devastating effects on account both of its volume and of the type of addiction which encourages. Nevertheless, illicit international traffic in cocaine, even if it may e seemed to give less cause for concern, has for some years been clearly on the rease. Cocaine is now being seized nearly all over the world, in Europe as in America, sometimes at considerable distances from the places of production, but the principal tim of traffic in cocaine is still North America and particularly the United States, re the prices asked for this drug on the illicit market are very high.

Many clandestine laboratories in which cocaine is manufactured have been established the coca leaf producing regions of Bolivia and Peru, and also in neighbouring ntries. The cocaine produced by these laboratories and diverted to the illicit ffic represents a serious threat to the health of the inhabitants of many countries ch are victims of that traffic. Faced with this threat, neither Governments nor ernational organizations can remain indifferent.

Many efforts have been made both by Governments and by the international community ut an end to this traffic and it will suffice to point out that they have been ysed for this meeting in the document entitled "International action on problems of -leaf chewing, the limitation of coca-leaf production to quantities necessary for cal and other purposes and the suppression of illicit traffic in cocaine".[1/] owing on this analysis, the main recommendations and resolutions adopted on this ect are also reproduced.

All these international efforts show the extent to which the problem raised by cit traffic in cocaine is exercising the minds of Governments and the international es responsible for watching over the health of mankind and protecting it against se of this drug. Our study will be concerned with ascertaining the present volume his traffic and which countries are the main victims of it, and will be based on the owing four sources of information:

1/ Document No. GEN/NAR/64/Conf.2/3

I. Annual reports submitted by Governments pursuant to article 21 of the 1931 Convention;

II. Reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sessions;

III. Reports of the Permanent Central Opium Board to the Economic and Social Council;

IV. Information supplied by Governments to ICPO/INTERPOL.

B. The present position with respect to the traffic

I. Illicit traffic in cocaine according to the information supplied by Governments

5. The position with respect to illicit traffic in cocaine in South America is not very well known. That is due mainly to the fact that certain Governments do not send their annual reports regularly to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In 1963, at its eighteenth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs deeply regretted the dearth of reports on illicit traffic transmitted by the countries of Latin America. It goes without saying that this document will only be concerned with those countries which are directly affected by the illicit traffic in cocaine.

Argentina

6. Argentina informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that in 1961 3 kg 969 g of cocaine hydrochloride and cocaine sulphate had been seized on its territory. It appears that the individual implicated in this case had a clandestine laboratory. According to the Argentine police, the international railway lines and probably also ports and airports are used for the cocaine traffic. There have been thefts of cocaine from some pharmacies.

7. The previous year 56 individuals had been implicated in cocaine traffic cases, and the police had seized 3.29 kg of cocaine hydrochloride with a 70 per cent pure cocaine content.

8. There was no noteworthy change in the position with respect to this traffic in 1962. There were more thefts from pharmacies in order to obtain this drug. These thefts occur mainly when the pharmacies are closed or it is their turn to maintain a night service. The Federal Police has come to the conclusion that the illicit traffic always uses the same route, i.e. via Santa Cruz, Yacuiba, Salta, Tucman, Cordoba and Buenos Aires, by train and lorry and also by using port and airport facilities. It appears that Argentina is a victim country and not a transit country as far as narcotic drugs

are concerned. In 1962 38 individuals were arrested and 74 envelopes containing cocaine hydrochloride were seized. It should be noted that in one case alone the police seized as much as 470 g of cocaine hydrochloride mixed with procaine.

9. It was not possible to find out where the small bags and packets came from, as they bore no mark by which they could be identified.

10. It was also impossible to ascertain cocaine prices on the illicit market. However, the seized cocaine hydrochloride was adulterated. The coca leaves brought into the country appear to be intended simply for chewing and not for the extraction of narcotic substances. The habit of chewing coca leaves is confined to Salta and Jujuy Provinces.

11. Lastly, the annual report for 1963 points out that, as in the past, the illicit traffic was mainly in cocaine and coca leaves and that these two substances were the cause of the great majority of the proceedings instituted by the various police services. The total quantity of cocaine seized during that year amounted to 2,608 kg. One case notified by the police of Salta Province, in which 848 grammes of cocaine hydrochloride were seized, should be mentioned. The starting point in this case was in the locality of Yacuiba (Bolivia), near to Pocitos (Argentina). The cocaine hydrochloride was in small polyethylene bags hidden in a small ladies' suitcase and taken by car from Yacuiba (Bolivia) to Tartagal (Argentina) and from there to Salta by railway. The offenders were brought before the Federal Judge at Salta.

Bolivia

12. According to the annual report submitted by Bolivia for the years 1960 and 1961 clandestine laboratories manufacture cocaine from coca leaves produced in this country. All the illicitly produced cocaine is intended for export.

13. According to the report prepared by the Central Bank of Bolivia, total seizures of substances containing cocaine amounted to approximately 140 kg.

14. At its meeting at Lima (26 November to 7 December 1962), the Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems repeated the statements made at Rio de Janeiro in 1960 and 1961, to the effect that the illicit traffic in cocaine was caused by the over-production of coca leaves in Bolivia and Peru. At the Lima Conference in 1962 the representative of Bolivia had stated that the estimated annual production of coca leaves was 12,000 tons, half of the production being used to manufacture cocaine intended for illicit export.

15. On the other hand, the annual report submitted by Bolivia for the year 1963 states that the total production of coca leaves amounted to about 4,200 tons and that as a result of agrarian and educational reforms a comparatively large decrease in coca leaf chewing has been noted.

As for the illicit traffic in cocaine, it appears that, as a result of the strong measures taken by Bolivia, clandestine manufacture of cocaine is decreasing sharply.

Brazil

16. According to the Brazilian Government, all the cocaine moving in the illicit traffic comes from clandestine laboratories in Bolivia and Peru; the position can be summed up as follows:

Cocaine seizures	
1960	1 kg 10 g
1961	1 kg 811 g
1962	3 kg 401 g

Places where seizures occurred in 1962:

São Paulo	1 kg 951 g
Guanabara State	500 g
Bahia State	500 g
Parana State	450 g
Total	3 kg 401 g

17. According to the Brazilian Government, the traffickers use two main routes from the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast. The cocaine which is brought into Europe finds its way in through Italy, while the cocaine intended for the United States goes via the West Indies.

18. The most important of these two routes starts in Peru, follows the Amazon from Sao Paulo de Olivenca to Manáus in Brazil and continues to Paramaribo, which is a free port.

19. The second route goes through La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Sucre and Roboré in Bolivia, Puerto Piñasco and Asuncion in Paraguay, Cuiaba, Fazenda Mandioré, Fazenda Pantanal, Coxim, Corumbá, Esplanada, Aquidavana, Ponta Poro, Campo Grande, Itú, Caçapava, Sao Paulo, São Vicente, Santos and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil or through Misiones in Argentina, whence it enters Brazil by Santa Maria and the frontier zone of Rio Grande do Sul.

20. Recently the Amazon section of the Brazilian Federal Police, while carrying out investigations between the Lower Amazon and the Tocantins, seized two yachts the "Ciudade de Alemquer" and the "Santos" as well as two boats "Zé Ruiz" and "10 de Janeiro". These craft were engaged in illicit trading of every description and had neither a licence nor a permit to ply between the Tocantins and the Port of Paramaribo.

21. According to the annual report submitted by the Government of Brazil for 1963, the problem of the illicit traffic in cocaine has reached serious proportions. 11 kg 566 g were seized against 3 kg 401 g in 1962.

22. The cocaine traffic problem is daily growing worse. On 1 February 1964, at Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Government was informed that according to a statement by the head of the Bolivian Police Department 500 kg of cocaine had been smuggled into the Brazilian town of Corumba for onward dispatch to Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and European countries (Italy and France).

23. In its report, the Brazilian Government expresses genuine alarm. It appears that it will not be long before the Brazilian authorities find that they cannot cope with the problem of cocaine addiction and the grave medical and social problems which it raises.

Chile

24. According to the Government of Chile there is some illicit traffic in coca leaves and cocaine in that country.

25. Chile is used as a transit territory by the international illicit traffic which originates in Bolivia. According to the information in the Government's possession only 20 per cent of the illicitly imported cocaine is consumed in the country itself, the remainder supplying the international traffic.

26. In 1960 440 g of pure cocaine hydrochloride were seized by the police. The following year seizures of cocaine and coca leaf were much larger. The police seized 2 kg 369 g of cocaine. In 1963, a clandestine laboratory located in the vicinity of the capital and manufacturing cocaine was discovered and 1 kg 350 g of cocaine hydrochloride were seized.

27. It is in the towns of Santiago and Arica that seizures of cocaine occur most frequently.

28. As the frontier along the Andean Cordillera is extremely long and difficult to keep under surveillance, the Chilean Government thinks that much larger quantities of cocaine than those seized may have entered the country. It appears impossible to keep an effective watch on all the frontiers to prevent the illicit entry of cocaine from other countries.

Colombia

29. The last annual report supplied by Colombia relates to the year 1960. It states that the authority responsible for illicit traffic control is the "Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad" and that coca leaf chewing is confined to the departments of Cauca, Huila and Santander.

30. The estimated production of coca leaves in Colombia is 105 tons. Export of coca leaves and cocaine production are prohibited by law. The report makes no reference to illicit traffic in cocaine.

United States of America

31. According to the annual reports submitted by the Government of the United States, 4 kg 62 g of cocaine were seized in 1961, against 2 kg 680 g in 1960. The cocaine appears to come mainly from Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Panama.

32. In 1962 10 kg 64 g of cocaine were seized. The drug apparently came from Cuba, Peru and Bolivia. The quantity seized in 1963 was 8 kg 386 g and it appears to have originated in Peru.

33. According to a document published by the United States Narcotics Bureau in November 1962, the coca leaf and cocaine problem is caused by over-production of coca leaf. If it is desired to find a solution to the problem of illicit traffic in cocaine, not only should the production of the raw material be controlled but repressive measures should be taken to prevent the illicit traffic in coca leaves and cocaine.

34. Under United States legislation cocaine traffickers are liable to imprisonment for a minimum term of five years or for life.

35. According to the Narcotics Bureau, the illicit traffic in cocaine increased during the period 1945 - 1949. At that time the Governments of the United States and Peru were collaborating closely. As a result of this collaboration several arrests were made in the two countries, and the Ballarezo Organization (in Peru) which supplied the brains behind this traffic was rendered ineffectual. Illicit traffic was reduced but in 1955 cocaine reappeared on the illicit markets at New York and Miami (Florida). The position continued to grow worse until 1959. Today there is illicit traffic in cocaine at New York, Miami, Chicago, Detroit and other important centres.

Ecuador

36. The annual reports submitted by the Government of Ecuador prove beyond doubt the existence of illicit traffic in cocaine in the country; they also show the need for international co-operation and expert assistance in the struggle against that traffic. The last report submitted by Ecuador is for the year 1963. It mentions numerous seizures of cocaine and states that the country could become a centre of illicit traffic in narcotics.

France

37. France is chiefly a transit country for opiates, owing to its geographical situation between the Middle East, which is an opium-producing area, and America, where there is an enormous outlet for these drugs.

38. However, there also exist in France organizations of traffickers interested in all narcotic drugs, a fact which explains the frequency of cocaine seizures in that country. Thus in 1961, 253 g of cocaine hydrochloride were seized, as against 10 g in 1960.

39. The annual report submitted by France for the year 1962 stresses the importance of close liaison between the national central authorities of the various countries, which should communicate information to each other as quickly as possible. It was, however, in 1963 that the largest seizure of cocaine - a quantity of 1 kg - was made. It has not so far been possible to obtain from the individuals involved in this case any information on the origin and destination of this drug.

40. According to the annual report submitted by France for the years before 1962, the traffickers' organizations are no longer composed exclusively of gangsters, but now include persons who, because of their social position and their personal record, are beyond suspicion.

Italy

41. Under the Italian legislation on narcotic drugs, and in particular Act No. 1041 of 22 October 1954, efforts to combat illicit traffic are carried out with the utmost zeal. The activities of the Italian police have led to the following seizures of cocaine, in connexion with which numerous arrests have been made, chiefly in Rome and Milan:

1960:	857 g of cocaine or cocaine salts
1961:	1 kg 258 g of cocaine or cocaine salts
1962:	151 g of cocaine or cocaine salts.

42. In Italy, a strict control is exercised over the production of and trade in narcotic drugs. There is no illicit traffic supplied from illicit production within the country. Only very small quantities of narcotics occasionally slip through the control exercised over the licit traffic or are stolen; almost the whole of the illicit traffic is supplied from illicit imports or transit.

43. In 1963, 966 g of cocaine were seized, 957 g of which at Venice. Seven persons were arrested and will be tried shortly.

Mexico

44. The illicit traffic is concentrated along the frontier between Mexico and the United States of America. The country is used as a transit territory. The frontier authorities have increased their vigilance and arrangements for the exchange of information have been entered into with the Government of the United States. Coca leaf is not produced in Mexico, but in 1960, a clandestine laboratory was discovered where 4 kg of cocaine were seized. In a number of other cases, a total of 4 kg 649 g of cocaine was seized. The annual report of the Government of Mexico for 1962 mentions the arrest of Maria Mercedes Cruz at the central airport of Mexico City; she was in possession of 3 kg 50 g of cocaine hydrochloride.

45. The Narcotics Division of Peru (Division de Narcóticos) investigated the case and established that the drugs seized came from Arica (Chile). Several members of the band were arrested. Lastly, during the year 1963, 1 kg 135 g of cocaine was seized.

Peru

46. The Peruvian Government admits the existence of the clandestine production of cocaine intended for illicit export and partly also for local consumption.

47. The police campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs has resulted in the seizure of 915 kg 50 g of cocaine paste in 1958 and 203 kg 66 g of the same substance in 1959; according to the annual report submitted by Peru for the year 1963, however, only 227 g of cocaine hydrochloride and 309 g of cocaine paste were seized. A considerable quantity of laboratory equipment and chemical substances necessary for the manufacture of cocaine were also confiscated.

48. According to the Coca Leaf Monopoly of Peru, the coca leaf harvest for 1963 amounted to about 8,700,000 kg. As is well known, Peru is one of the two largest producers of coca leaf and enormous quantities of this plant are used in the country for chewing.

9. Lastly, it should be recalled that a representative of Peru informed the ommission on Narcotic Drugs at its eighteenth session that his country would spare o effort to submit full annual reports in the future.

I. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the illicit traffic in cocaine

0. At its sixteenth session (24 April - 10 May 1961), the Commission took note of he following cocaine seizures made in 1960 in these countries: Argentina (2 kg); razil (1 kg); Chile (440 g); Mexico (6 kg 649 g); United States of America (2 kg 680 g); enezuela reported a case of attempted illicit importation. In the Near and Middle ast, seizures were smaller. Australia reported a seizure of 25 g. At the same ession, the observer for Brazil stressed the gravity of the illicit traffic in ocaine for his country, which was both a target of the traffic in cocaine smuggled n from the bordering countries and was at the same time a transit area for other rts of America and Europe. There were indications that some clandestine laboratories n neighbouring countries had stopped operating as a result of the increased o-operation between the Governments of the area.

1. At the same session, the observer for Argentina expressed his Government's ppreciation of the first Inter-American Conference on the illicit traffic held in io de Janeiro in 1960 with the participation of ICPO/INTERPOL. Measures would be aken to implement the resolutions adopted at that conference.

2. At its seventeenth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs took note of the ollowing cocaine seizures made in North America and South America: Argentina 3 kg 969 g); Brazil (1 kg 811 g); Chile (2 kg 369 g); Mexico (1 g 2mg); United tates (4 kg 52 g); Bolivia (114 g) and Uruguay (2 g).

3. Having regard to the fact that cocaine was seized in every continent and that he sources of the traffic were in South America, the Commission expressed its regret t the absence of reports from a number of countries in that region.

4. The representative of the United States of America drew the Commission's ttention to a report which had been made by a parliamentary Committee in Bolivia n the serious situation caused by the traffic in cocaine in that country.

5. It was obvious that the traffic in cocaine, which had been growing during the ast three years would lead to an increase in crime as well as addiction. The

representative of the United States expressed the hope that the meeting of the Inter-American Consultative Group on Narcotic Control in 1961 would help in the institution of control measures within the region.

56. At the same session, the representative of Brazil stated that the National Commission for the Control of Narcotic Drugs in his country was concerned at the recrudescence of the traffic in cocaine and intended to take every possible measure to deal with the problem. The observer for Argentina stated that, in addition to the seizures made in his country, an illicit laboratory had been destroyed.

57. At its eighteenth session, the Commission examined an important case of illicit traffic discovered in Europe and involving the notorious international trafficker Samil Khoury, whose activities affecting four countries dated back to 1955, when the arrest of Khoury had been reported at the Commission's tenth session by the observer for Lebanon. The 1962 case, in which the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, assisted by ICPO, had played active parts, had resulted in the seizure in Switzerland of 2 kg 500 g of cocaine; Khoury was arrested in the Federal Republic of Germany after having been charged with traffic in narcotics. In Switzerland, fourteen persons had been involved in the case.

58. With reference to the American continent, the Commission noted that co-operation between national enforcement authorities in the various countries was playing an important part in bringing about seizures of narcotics and the arrest of traffickers. It noted that 4 kg of cocaine had been seized in 1962 in Chile and Peru. A clandestine laboratory manufacturing cocaine in Bolivia appeared to have been the source of this traffic.

59. The representative of the United States of America expressed his Government's satisfaction at the efforts being made in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico and Peru to eradicate the illicit traffic.

60. At the same time, he drew the attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the fact that the Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems which had met at Lima (Peru) from 26 November to 7 December 1962, had reiterated its conclusion that the illicit traffic in cocainewas caused by the over-production of coca leaves in Bolivia and Peru.

61. At the above-mentioned 1962 meeting, the representative of Bolivia had spoken of 12,000 tons as the estimated annual production of coca leaf in his country.

One-half of that quantity went into illicit traffic. The representative of the United States, on the basis of that statement, said that the quantity of cocaine that could be produced from the 6,000 tons in question would amount to 45,000 kg as compared with the 1,300 kg which represented the average annual requirements for medical purposes throughout the world.

62. Lastly, at its nineteenth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs expressed the view that the situation had worsened in recent years and that the quantities seized in 1962 and 1963, specially in Brazil, Mexico and the United States of America, were significant in that respect. Clandestine manufacture was undoubtedly able to thrive on the abundant supplies of coca leaf produced in Bolivia and Peru.

63. The representative of the United States mentioned that his Government was seriously concerned about the cocaine traffic which entered the United States.

III. The Permanent Central Opium Board (PCOB) and the illicit traffic in cocaine

64. The PCOB, in its report to the Economic and Social Council on its work in 1962, gives figures for the quantities of cocaine confiscated throughout the world on account of illicit import or export.

65. The figures in question are as follows:

1960	4 kg
1961	10 kg

66. The breakdown of the 1961 figures is as follows: Argentina - 3 kg; Brazil 1 kg; Chile - 2 kg; United States - 4 kg. All the quantities confiscated in 1962 on account of illicit import or export (10 kg in all) were seized in the United States of America.

67. The PCOB report on its work in 1963 shows that the illicit traffic in cocaine has a tendency to increase. It is true that in 1962, the danger represented for humanity by opiates (morphine and heroin) is more serious, but the problem of cocaine is becoming truly alarming.

68. Since the manufacture of cocaine in Bolivia appeared to be one of the major sources of the quantities of cocaine seized on account of illicit traffic, the PCOB felt in 1963 that the time had come when closer study should be given to the situation in that country. At the Board's invitation, the Minister of Public Health of Bolivia and the Director General of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia attended the eighty-third session of the Board. The Minister of Public Health of Bolivia stated that his Government intended to bring about the gradual abolition of coca leaf production and of chewing and to take the necessary administrative measures to check the illicit traffic, particularly in cocain

IV The illicit traffic in cocaine according to the report submitted by the International Criminal Police Organization INTERPOL to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on its work in combatting the illicit drug traffic in 1963.

COCAINE

69. (1960: 4 countries or territories, 6 seizures = 3,409 g - 18 arrests)
(1961: 14 countries or territories, 24 seizures = 12,326.3g - 76 arrests)
(1962: 6 countries or territories, 20 seizures = 2,867 g + 12 ampoules + 1,019,000 g of coca leaves - 67 arrests)
(1963: 8 countries or territories, 20 seizures = 10,677 g + 880,000 g of coca leaves - 70 arrests).

70. PARTICULARS OF SEIZURES REPORTED

(Place and date of seizure, quantity, means of transport, where and how hidden, trade and nationality of traffickers, origin).

1. AFRICA

1962: Nil
1963: Nil

2. AMERICA

1962: 3 countries - 2,700 g
1963: 6 countries - 8,710 g 880,000 g of coca leaves

ARGENTINA:

71. (1962: 9 seizures = 1,718 g + 12 ampoules + 731,000 g of coca leaves.
(1963: 6 seizures = 1,661 g)

Buenos Aires (4 seizures = 675 g)

(a) ..... 22 June 1963, 129 g
in a hotel bedroom, in a plastic bag
1 Bolivian woman arrested
Origin (provenance: presumed, BOLIVIA
(production: presumed, BOLIVIA

(b) ..... 26 June 1963, 12 g
on public highway, under motor-car chassis
1 Argentinian arrested
Origin (provenance: known, BOLIVIA
(production: presumed, BOLIVIA

(c) ..... 27 June 1963, 450 g
in a private house, in a chimney
4 Argentinians arrested
Origin (provenance: known, BOLIVIA
(production: presumed, BOLIVIA

(d) ..... 13 August 1963, 84 g
in a hotel bedroom, in a bedside table
and on the trafficker
1 Argentinian and 1 Syrian arrested

Olivos, Province of Buenos Aires ..... 8 June 1963, 86 g
in a night-club; in envelopes and in a small bottle
8 Argentinians and 3 persons of unspecified nationality implicated
Origin (provenance: known, BOLIVIA
(production: presumed, BOLIVIA

Province of Salta ..... 7 June 1963, 900 g
in a dwelling house,
3 Argentinians and one Bolivian arrested
Origin (provenance: known, BOLIVIA
(production: presumed, BOLIVIA

BOLIVIA:

72. (1962: Nil/1963: 3 seizures = 1,445 g)

Cochabamba ..... 29 October 1962, 255 g
in a dwelling-house: clandestine laboratory
5 persons of unspecified nationality implicated
Origin (provenance: known, BOLIVIA
(production: known, BOLIVIA

La Paz ..... 10 August 1962, 890 g
at traffickers' home
3 persons of unspecified nationality arrested

Puerto Suarez ..... 10 September 1962, 300 g
during a search
1 German, 2 Bolivians and 1 Greek arrested

CHILE:

73. (1962: 2 seizures = 63 g 288,000 g of coca leaves/1963: 2 seizures = 17 g + 800,000 g of coca leaves)

Antofagasta ..... 3 September 1962, 17 g
in a dwelling-house,
1 Chilean and 1 person of unspecified nationality arrested
Origin-provenance: known, CHILE

Arica ..... 18 September 1962, 800,000 g of coca leaves in a hut
2 Chileans arrested
Origin (provenance: known, BOLIVIA
(production: known, BOLIVIA

COLOMBIA:

74. (1962: Nil/1963: 2 seizures = 220 g)

Bogotá (2 seizures = 220 g)

(a) ..... 3 August 1962, 20 g
during a search,
5 persons of unspecified nationality arrested
Origin (provenance: known, COLOMBIA
(production: known (legal), SWITZERLAND

(b) ..... 8 September 1963, 200 g
in a dwelling-house
2 Colombians arrested
Origin (provenance: known, COLOMBIA
(production: known (legal), NETHERLANDS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MEXICO:

75. (1962: Nil/1963: 2 seizures = 5,181 g)

Mexico City (2 seizures = 5,181 g)

(a) ..... 6 January 1963, 4,090 g
in airport precincts, in trafficker's suitcases
2 Mexican women implicated
Origin-provenance: known, PERU

(b) ..... 14 September 1963, 1,131 g
in a hotel bedroom: in a false-bottomed suitcase
1 Ecuadorian and 1 Panamanian arrested
Origin (provenance: presumed, ECUADOR
(production: presumed, ECUADOR

PERU:

76. (1962: 1 seizure = 919 g/1963: 1 seizure = 186 g + 80,000 g of coca leaves)

Lima ..... 15 and 16 August 1962, 186 g 80,000 g of coca leaves in two clandestine laboratories
1 Bolivian woman, 8 Peruvians and 2 persons of unspecified nationality implicated
Origin (provenance of the raw material: known, PERU
(production: known, PERU

3. EUROPE

1962: 2 countries - 147 g
1963: 2 countries - 1,967 g

FRANCE:

(1962: Nil/1963: 2 seizures = 1,002 g)

Paris (2 seizures = 1,002 g)

(a) ..... 18 April 1963, 2 g
in a hotel bedroom
1 Frenchman arrested

(b) ..... 18 June 1963, 1,000 g
at trafficker's home, in a refrigerator
1 Frenchman arrested

ITALY:

(1962: 6 seizures = 127 g/1963: 2 seizures = 965 g)

Mestre ..... 23 October 1963, 957 g
at trafficker's home,
2 Italians arrested
Origin-provenance: known, BOLIVIA

Milan ..... 20 and 22 April 1963, 8 g
in a dwelling-house and on the traffickers
5 Italians arrested

4. NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

1962: nil
1963: nil

5. FAR EAST

1962: 1 country = 20 g
1963: nil

6. OCEANIA

1962: nil
1963: nil

79. ORIGIN OF SEIZURES

ORIGIN - PROVENANCE	Geographical area, country or territory	Number of cases	QUANTITY (g)		Percentage	
KNOWN	BOLIVIA	7	2,660 + 800,000 g of coca leaves	7,133 g + 880,000 g of coca leaves	24.91	66.81
	CHILE	1	17		0.16	
	COLOMBIA	2	220		2.06	
	PERU	3	4,236 + 80,000 g of leaves		39.68	
PRESUMED	BOLIVIA	1	129	1,260	1.21	11.80
	ECUADOR	1	1,131		10.59	
UNKNOWN		6		2,284		21.39
TOTALS		21		10,677 + 880,000g of coca leaves		100.00

ORIGIN- PRODUCTION	Geographical area, country or territory	Number of cases	QUANTITY (g)		Percentage	
KNOWN	BOLIVIA	2	255 + 800,000 g of coca leaves	586 + 880,000 g of coca leaves	2.39	5.49
	U.S.A.*	1	25		0.23	
	PERU	2	186 + 80,000 g of coca leaves			
	SWITZERLAND	1	20		0.19	
	NETHERLANDS*	1	100		0.94	
PRESUMED	BOLIVIA	5	1,577	2,708	14.17	25.36
	ECUADOR	1	1,131		10.59	
UNKNOWN		9		7,383		69.15
TOTALS		21		10,677 + 880,000 g of coca leaves		100.00

* NOTE: The USA and Netherlands origins concern a single seizure.

80. GENERAL REMARKS

- Little information was received on the international traffic in cocaine, which is mainly located in America.
- As regards the number of arrests, Argentina came first (32.8 per cent of the total), followed by Bolivia (17.1 per cent) and Peru (15.7 per cent).
- Of the traffickers arrested, 17 were Argentinians (24.2 per cent), 8 Peruvians (11.4 per cent) 7 Italians (10 per cent), 5 Bolivians (7.1 per cent). (One trafficker has already been mentioned in previous chapters).
- Note the seizures of 800,000 g and 80,000 g of coca leaves in Chile and Peru.
- Three clandestine laboratories were discovered: 1 at Cochabamba (Bolivia) and 2 at Lima (Peru).
- With reference to the two seizures made on 3 August 1963 and 8 September 1963 at Bogotá, Colombia, it should be noted that the bottles containing the drug bore labels of manufacturers in Switzerland (first case) and in the Netherlands or the United States (second case), being part of a licit export by one of these countries to the Ministry of Public Health at Bogotá.
- The following reported cases in 1963, whereas they had not done so in 1962: Bolivia, Colombia, France, Mexico.
- The following did not report any cases in 1963, whereas they had done so in 1962: Burma, Switzerland.

81. OTHER INFORMATION

(1) Seizures made during 1962 which were received too late for inclusion in the report for 1962:

Bolivia ..... 2 seizures = 6,730 g

(2) Seizure of small quantity not regarded as international traffic:

Mexico ..... 1 seizure = 9.4 g

(3) Graph showing trends in illicit traffic in cocaine from 1960 to 1963: (See Annex III)

* * *

C. CONCLUSIONS

82. A number of conclusions can be drawn from the foregoing. The illicit traffic is organized on an international scale and constitutes a grave threat to a great many countries in spite of the efforts made to end it.

83. The increasing importance of the seizures reported to the United Nations and to the International Criminal Police Organization, and the growing number of cocaine traffickers being arrested, prove the efficiency of the authorities entrusted with enforcement measures but show also that the situation created by the illicit traffic in cocaine is becoming constantly more alarming. There is a danger that this traffic, which at present is concentrated in certain areas of the world, may one day reach countries which have so far been spared.

84. If, notwithstanding the efforts of governments and the assistance of the competent international organizations, the illicit traffic in cocaine has continued to grow, it is because traffickers are finding it easier to obtain all the raw material they need.

85. World coca leaf production is enormous. As shown by the figures supplied by the Permanent Central Opium Board, very small quantities of this plant may possibly still have legitimate medical and scientific uses, but those needs could be met with the reserves indicated at the present meeting by the eminent representative of WHO. The bulk of the coca leaf produced is intended for mastication, while the remainder serves for the manufacture of cocaine. Clandestine laboratories are situated chiefly in the interior of the producing regions and in the neighbouring countries and, as already stated, these laboratories obtain the raw material which they require all the more easily since the control exercised over the coca leaf production is only of an approximate character. This shows the complexity of the problem. So long as millions of human beings chew coca leaves, the production of this plant cannot in fact be restricted to the extremely small quantities still required for medical and scientific uses, and the illicit traffic in cocaine will therefore continue to thrive. It is for this reason that great hopes can be placed on the forthcoming entry into force of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs which lays down a time limit of twenty-five years for the abolition of coca leaf chewing. Until then, however, the struggle against the illicit traffic in cocaine must be intensified and the governments must continuously strengthen the enforcement measures and co-operate among themselves more closely than they have done in the past.

86. Governments must also make full use of the assistance of the international organs and of the means made available to them by ICPO/Interpol: the campaign waged by the latter against international drug traffickers is one of its essential tasks and further its network of communications makes possible the speedy exchange of information. Lastly, it is to be hoped that governments will make every effort to apply the important resolutions adopted by the Rio de Janeiro Conferences of 1960 and 1961 and the Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems which met in 1962 at Lima.

87. It is only at the price of all these efforts that it will be possible to bring the illicit traffic in cocaine under control.

ANNEX I

INTER-AMERICAN MEETING ON THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN COCAINE AND COCA LEAVES
(Rio de Janeiro, 21-25 March 1960)

RESOLUTION N.1

The Delegations taking part in the Inter-American Meeting on the Illicit Traffic in Cocaine and Coca Leaves, held in the city of Rio de Janeiro from March 21 to 25,

CONSIDERING the advisability of bringing up to date and perfecting the legislation of their respective countries, with the object of achieving a more efficient control of the illicit traffic in crude and refined cocaine, coca leaves and other narcotics,

RECOMMEND:

1. That more stringent penitentiary sentences be imposed against illicit cocaine manufacturers, smugglers, distributors and traffickers, that stay of sentence not be admitted, and that a fine be imposed together with and without any reduction of the term of imprisonment;
2. That, in the cases aforesaid, no prisoner be released on bail;
3. That Judicial Courts be requested to expedite trials of persons charged with the offenses described above;
4. That, in order to curtail the international movements of cocaine traffickers, laws and regulations should be adopted whereby visas, seamen's papers and documents for airline crews be denied to those persons already convicted of narcotic law violations or strongly suspected of being engaged in such illicit activities;
5. That in the case of any person who has been deported after conviction of violation of the illicit cocaine trafficking laws, a note to this effect should be made in his passport;
6. That, where not already a part of the legislation of a particular state, measures be enacted to make it compulsory for a special medical prescription to be made out for the sale of narcotic drugs;

7. That a state monopoly be set up for the importation, sale and manufacture of narcotic drugs or, should this not be possible, and in accordance with the international legislation in force, that the following measures be adopted:

   (a) limitation of the number of ports through which narcotic drugs are allowed to be imported;

   (b) strict surveillance of the system of import and export licences for the international trade;

   (c) prohibition of the practice of sending narcotics through the mails;

8. That, in accordance with the legislation of each state, an attempt should be made to secure suspension of civil rights for habitual drug addicts, so long as they fail to rehabilitate themselves and discharge their debt to society, and thereby deprive them of control over their estate and person, with the understanding, however, that this and other measures should always be taken in such a way as not to interfere with the rehabilitation of the drug addict;

9. That, in their extradition treaties, the States include infractions of laws and regulations for the control of narcotics among the grounds for extradition; and that, in such treaties, these infractions be included amongst the cases in which detention awaiting trial (or on suspicion) may be envisaged.

INTER-AMERICAN MEETING ON THE ILLICIT
TRAFFIC IN COCAINE AND COCA LEAVES

RESOLUTION N.2

The Delegations taking part in the Inter-American Meeting on the Illicit Traffic in Cocaine and Coca Leaves, held in the city of Rio de Janeiro from March 21 to 25,

CONSIDERING that, notwithstanding the enforcement of existing legislation on control of the illicit traffic in crude and refined cocaine, coca leaves and other drugs, additional measures can be taken with even greater benefit to the populations of the Continent,

RECOMMEND:

1. That, wherever necessary, police, customs and excise services encharged with the responsibility of suppressing the illicit cocaine traffic be augmented at land, sea and air frontiers;
2. That, within the present framework of existing police, custom and excise administrations, there should be delegated to one special Section the responsibility of co-ordinating all matters pertaining to the suppression and repression of the illicit cocaine traffic;
3. That the authorities of those countries where the manufacture or refining of cocaine has been or still is legal, exercise strict surveillance over former employees who have had knowledge and/or experience with the technical processes involved in order to avert their application of this professional knowledge and experience to criminal ends.
4. That in effort to locate clandestine factories and laboratories engaged in the illicit conversion of coca leaves into crude or refined cocaine (cocaine paste or cocaine hydrochloride), surveillance be made of procurement of chemicals and chemical equipment for use in such conversion processes;
5. That in the States where the growing of coca leaves is illicit, and above all in remote, inaccessible areas thereof, programmes of detection be considered and studied with a view to the eradication of such plantations; and that, in the States where coca leaves can legally be grown, a cadastral survey be prepared carefully limiting the regions in which this is done;

6. That provisions be made in regulations of agencies encharged with the responsibility of repression and suppression of the illicit cocaine traffic, for the payment of rewards for information and assistance leading to the apprehension of illicit cocaine traffickers and the seizure of illicit cocaine supplies.

7. That efforts be made, within existing laws, to develop criminal conspiracy prosecutions against organized international groups engaged in the cocaine traffic.

8. That, to the extent permitted by legislation and rules of practice in the respective states, programmes be adopted for the training of police officers in the suppression and repression of the international illicit cocaine traffic, special courses being instituted, wherever possible, on the struggle against the illicit traffic in narcotics;

9. That measures tending to reduce the medical and scientific use of cocaine, and the manufacture thereof, be adopted, and that, at the same time, research be intensified with the object of discovering substitute drugs that are not habit-forming;

10. That measures be considered with a view to promoting the disappearance, as soon as possible, of the habit of chewing coca leaves;

11. That, whenever this seems advisable in a particular situation, intensive campaigns be undertaken, making use of all up-to-date means available therefor, to disseminate an understanding of the harmful effects of the use of narcotics;

12. That, as soon as possible, steps be taken to increase the number of beds available in each State for the clinical treatment of cocaine addicts;

13. That coca leaf and cocaine production and sale statistics be kept up to date, as recommended by the international control agencies.

INTER-AMERICAN MEETING ON THE ILLICIT
TRAFFIC IN COCAINE AND COCA LEAVES

RESOLUTION N.3

The Delegations taking part in the Inter-American Meeting on the Illicit Traffic in Cocaine and Coca Leaves, held in the city of Rio de Janeiro from March 21 to 25,

CONSIDERING the advisability of better co-ordination of the activities of the states and international agencies in the repression of the illicit traffic in crude and refined cocaine, coca leaves and other narcotics,

RECOGNIZING the impossibility of securing effective vigilance in a State, when not accompanied by and co-ordinated with the steps taken by other states, especially the neighbouring ones,

RECOMMEND:

1. That the States not yet belonging to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL or I C P O), should become members of that organization;
2. That in those States not yet belonging to I C P O, a correspondent be assigned for the purpose of exchanging information relating to the international illicit traffic in cocaine; and that, as soon as feasible, the names of these correspondents be communicated to all the American States and to the Secretary-General of I C P O;
3. That, without detriment to the engagements arising out of bilateral and multilateral agreements on the subject, there may be a direct interchange of information between the American states in the course of enquiries into the illicit traffic in cocaine, whenever mutual interests are at stake; and regarding states which are members of INTERPOL, such an exchange should be made from one central national bureau of this Organization to another;
4. That the preventive measure be adopted of distributing to all American States and to the Secretary-General of I C P O:
   (a) lists of known or suspected illicit traffickers in cocaine, in accordance with the legislation of the corresponding state;
   (b) names and known or suspected movements of former employees of raw or refined cocaine manufacturers;

(c) lists of automobiles and other vehicle (including descriptions and registration licence plates) known or suspected of being engaged in activities connected with the international illicit cocaine traffic;

(d) lists of cocaine addicts or consumers;

5. That, upon the invitation of an American state, the United Nations or other American states may dispatch narcotic law enforcement specialists to supply technical assistance in connection with the joint development of an international illicit cocaine investigation, wherein a mutual interest is involved, for the purpose of bringing such investigation to a successful conclusion;

6. That, insofar as this may be permitted by the legislation of the corresponding countries, provisions be made among American States to permit police officers of one country to participate in the interrogation of illicit cocaine violators arrested in another country, for the purpose of identifying new traffickers and apprehending sources of supply;

7. That those American States which have police training programmes should afford the opportunity of police officers of other American states enjoying scholarships;

8. That periodical inter-American conferences should be held concerning the international illicit cocaine traffic;

9. That close co-operation should be established among the police of the various American states for the purpose of taking joint and efficient action against the clandestine traffickers in narcotic drugs;

10. That each State acquaint the others with the channels most often used for the illicit traffic in coca leaves and cocaine;

11. That in cases of the international illicit traffic in narcotics, each State should distribute to all the others, for dissemination, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, a photograph and finger-print criminal identification card of every delinquent arrested or fugitive and communicating same to I C P O and other international agencies;

12. That, without detriment to international engagements already assumed, the American States exchange, regularly and with the least possible delay, specific legislation enacted in relation to the illicit traffic in cocaine and other narcotic drugs, together with the jurisprudence connected therewith.

INTER-AMERICAN MEETING ON THE ILLICIT
TRAFFIC IN COCAINE AND COCA LEAVES

RESOLUTION N.4

The Delegations taking part in the Inter-American Meeting on the Illicit Traffic in Cocaine and Coca Leaves, held in the city of Rio de Janeiro from March 21 to 25,

CONSIDERING that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs thereof, in successive recommendations and resolutions during the period 1956 to 1959, has been proposing the adoption of measures relating to the supply of technical assistance by the United Nations to the countries that apply for same, in combating the illicit use of narcotics,

NOTING that the Fourteenth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations passed Resolution No. 1395 (XIV) whereby authorization was granted to include special allocations in the Budget of that International Organization for the execution, on a continuous basis, of a programme of technical assistance in the control of the illicit use of narcotics and in dealing with cognate problems,

TAKING ACCOUNT of the fact that the reports of the Delegations to this Meeting provide ample evidence of conditions existing in the American Continent characterized by a lack of equipment and means of surveillance to restrain the cultivation, trade and industrialization of coca leaves and the traffic in the illicit use of raw and refined cocaine,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That American States take full advantage of the opportunities of technical assistance offered by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, with a view to remedying the defects indicated, and in particular with regard to the following points:

   (a) Assistance to the national authorities of coca producing countries for the effective implementation of the international conventions and the internal laws and regulations dealing with the seeding, cultivation, manufacture and commerce of coca leaves and crude and refined cocaine;

   (b) Adoption of priority criteria to enable personnel specializing in combating the illicit international cocaine traffic to obtain study and training grants;

(c) Aid of technicians in order to draw up, in co-operation with the authorities of the countries concerned a co-ordinated regional programme for combating the international illicit traffic in narcotic drugs;

(d) Acquisition of fuller information about the medical and sanitarian measures applicable to the treatment of drug addicts.

2. That it be recommended to the World Health Organization that the technical assistance, financial allocation of each country concerned, a certain amount should be earmarked for use in connection with problems of narcotics.

3. That the purport of this recommendation be communicated to the Fifteenth Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, to be held this year, with particular emphasis on the wisdom of such applications for technical assistance in this field being made by American countries and granted in order to further the common interests of the continent.

ANNEX II

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

MANUFACTURE OF COCAINE*

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Coca leaves utilized for the manufacture of				Crude cocaine			Cocaine manufactured	
		crude cocaine		cocaine		manufactured	utilized for the manufacture of cocaine			
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of total col. 8
ARGENTINA	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 [a]	1.2
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	12		20 [b]	1.5
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM	1958	—	—	17 448	0.68	—	—	—	57	4
	1959	—	—	121		—	—	—	40	4.5
	1960	—	—	390		—	—	—	26	2
	1961	—	—	5 116		—	54		50	4.2
	1962	—	—	361		—	57		54	5
CHINA [c]	1958	925	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
	1959	1 500	0.7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE	1958	—	—	—	—	—	164	92.7	152	10.8
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	423	56.5	239	26.6
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	330	82.7	273	21.1
	1961	—	—	134		—	242		200	16.6
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	162		225	20.9
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1958	—	—	—	—	—	— [d]	—	71	5
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	101 [e]		102	7.9
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	50 [f]		99	8.2
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	41	75.6	31	2.9
ITALY	1958	—	—	—	—	—	17	76.5	13	0.9
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	16	81.3	13	1.4
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAPAN	1958	—	—	11 557		—	39		89	6.3
	1959	—	—	20 607		—	37		124	13.8
	1960	—	—	10 159		—	75		115	8.9
	1961	—	—	9 838		—	29		76	6.3
	1962	—	—	9 701	0.51	—	—		49	4.6
NETHERLANDS	1958	—	—	—	—	—	207 [g]		184	13
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	30	90	27	3
	1960	—	—	1		—	125		85	6.5
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	33	72.7	24	2
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	62	74.2	46	4.3

[a] Obtained from coca leaves processed prior to 1958.

[b] Partly obtained from coca leaves processed prior to 1958.

[c] Statistics incomplete.

[d] 57 kg. of ecgonine methyl ester were used in the manufacture of cocaine.

[e] In addition, 33 kg. of ecgonine methyl ester were used in the manufacture of cocaine.

[f] In addition, 60 kg. of ecgonine methyl ester were used in the manufacture of cocaine.

[g] In addition, 29 kg. of ecgonine were used in the manufacture of cocaine.

*See document E/OB/19

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Coca leaves utilized for the manufacture of				Crude cocaine			Cocaine manufactured	
		crude cocaine		cocaine		manufactured	utilized for the manufacture of cocaine			
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of total col 8
PERU	1958	25 075	0.62	—	—	155	—	—	—	—
	1959	66 133	0.68	—	—	449	—	—	—	—
	1960	98 952	0.7	—	—	690	—	—	—	—
	1961	97 950	0.61	—	—	600	—	—	—	—
	1962	61 008	0.49	—	—	296	—	—	—	—
PORTUGAL	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 [a]	1.4
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	16	50	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—		8 [b]	0.7
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	16	62.5	10	0.9
SPAIN	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	6		—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	1		1	0.1
SWITZERLAND	1958	—	—	904	0.33	—	—	—	3	0.2
	1959	—	—	58		—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	183		—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	200		—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	1 475		—	—	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM	1958	—	—	53 091		—	1		289	20.5
	1959	—	—	17 763		—	25		71	7.9
	1960	—	—	10 069		—	177		125	9.7
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	62	52.6	18	1.5
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	132		84	7.8
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1958	—	—	121 185	0.43	—	—	—	519	36.7
	1959	—	—	152 798	0.25	—	—	—	384	42.8
	1960	—	—	154 560	0.36	—	—	—	549	42.4
	1961	—	—	166 853	0.44	—	—	—	727	60.5
	1962	—	—	140 507	0.41	—	—	—	575	53.5
TOTAL	1958	26 000	0.63	204 185		164	428		1 413	100
	1959	67 633	0.68	191 347		460	531		898	100
	1960	98 952	0.7	175 362		690	836		1 295	100
	1961	97 950	0.61	182 141		600	476		1 202	100
	1962	61 008	0.49	152 044		296	471		1 075	100

[a] Obtained from coca leaves processed in 1957.
[b] Obtained from crude cocaine processed in 1960.

COCAINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES: United Kingdom	France	United States of America	Federal Rep. of Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	Other countries (each exporting less than 10 kg.)	TOTAL
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
United Kingdom			*110* 108		*6* 6			*116* 114
U.S.S.R.	*80* [b]			*27* [b]	*44* [b]			*80* 71
Netherlands		*57* 58					*5* 5	*62* 63
China [c]		[c] 54						[c] 54
Romania		*45* 45						*45* 45
Czechoslovakia		*27* 27						*27* 27
Canada	*26* 26							*26* 26
Pakistan				*26* 25				*26* 25
Yugoslavia					*26* [•] 24			*26* 24
Indonesia	*25* 25							*25* 25
India	*22* [•] 8			*3* 2				*25* 10
Australia	*21* 20			*1*				*22* 20
Poland		*6* 6		*7* 7				*13* 13
Switzerland				*3* 3	*9* 9			*12* 12
Colombia						*11* 11		*11* 11
Other countries (each importing less than 10 kg.)	*46* 53	*23* 28	*1* 3	*27* 37	*14* 17		*3* 4	*114* 142
TOTAL	*220* 132	*158* [c] 218	*111* 111	*67* 101	*55* 100	*11* 11	*8* 9	*630* [c] 682

[•] Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach their destination only at the beginning of the following year.

[•] Belgium.

[b] This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

[c] Statistics incomplete.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

E/NAR/64/CONF.2/6
Annex II
page 3

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

COCA LEAVES: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND EXPORT DECLARED BY PRODUCING COUNTRIES*

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Production	Utilization for		Export to countries where the coca leaves are used for						Total of utilization and export (2 + 3 +
			the manufacture of cocaine	chewing	the manufacture of cocaine		chewing		Total (4 + 6)		
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	% of total col. 4	Kg.	% of total col. 6	Kg.	% of total col. 8	Kg.
BOLIVIA	1958	2 627 414 [a]	—	?	1	Negl.	132 604	100	132 605	47.3	?
	1959	2 124 212 [a]	—	?	—	—	20 704	100	20 704	10.9	?
	1960	3 638 000 [a]	—	?	—	—	142 538	100	142 538	55	?
	1961	2 975 488 [b]	—	2 783 609	—	—	191 879	100	191 879	51.3	2 975 488
	1962	3 090 397 [b]	—	2 932 922	12 672	9.4	144 803	100	157 475	56.4	3 090 397
CHINA [c]	1958	1 500	925 [d]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	925
	1959	—	1 500 [d]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 500
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COLOMBIA	1958	120 000 [e]	—	29 000 [e]	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 000
	1959	100 000 [e]	—	28 000 [e]	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 000
	1960	105 000 [e]	—	26 000 [e]	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 000
	1961	95 000 [e]	—	24 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 000
	1962	98 000 [e]	—	23 000 [e]	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 000
INDONESIA	1958	8 067	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	1 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERU	1958	9 378 795	25 075 [d]	?	147 650	99.9	—	—	147 650	52.7	?
	1959	9 026 975	66 133 [d]	?	169 493	100	—	—	169 493	89.1	?
	1960	9 003 274	98 952 [d]	?	116 657	100	—	—	116 657	45	?
	1961	8 753 576	97 950 [d]	?	182 412	100	—	—	182 412	48.7	?
	1962	8 020 136 [f]	61 008 [d]	7 837 347 [g]	121 781	90.6	—	—	121 781	43.6	8 020 136
TOTAL	1958	12 135 776 [h]	26 000	?	147 651	100	132 604	100	280 255	100	?
	1959	11 251 337 [h]	67 633	?	169 493	100	20 704	100	190 197	100	?
	1960	12 746 974 [h]	98 952	?	116 657	100	142 538	100	259 195	100	?
	1961	11 825 464 [h]	97 950	?	182 412	100	191 879	100	374 291	100	?
	1962	11 209 368 [h]	61 008	10 793 269	134 453	100	144 803	100	279 256	100	11 133 53

[a] Produced in the Department of La Paz.
[b] Produced in the Departments of La Paz and Cochabamba.
[c] Statistics incomplete.
[d] Used for the manufacture of crude cocaine.
[e] Estimate.
[f] According to the Peruvian authorities, this figure has been calculated on the basis of the taxes collected on the leaves.
[g] According to the Peruvian authorities, this figure has been calculated by deducting from the quantities which were produced the amount which were exported and used for the manufacture of crude cocaine.
[h] Incomplete.

*See document E/OB/19

COCA LEAVES

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES			TOTAL
	Bolivia	**Peru**	Other countries [a] (each exporting less than 1000 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Argentina	*78 200* [b] 140 247			*78 200* 140 247
United States of America		*127 227* * 119 281		*127 227* 119 281
Federal Republic of Germany	*2 457* * 12 672			*2 457* 12 672
Peru	4 358 [b]			4 358
Switzerland		*1 500* 1 500		*1 500* 1 500
Italy		1 000 *		1 000
Other countries (each importing less than 1000 kg.)	198 [b]	*300* *	*113* 118	*413* 316
TOTAL	*80 657* 157 475	*129 027* 121 781	*113* 118	*209 797* 279 374

* Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach their destination only at the beginning of the following year.

[a] France.

[b] See paragraphs 56 and 133-137 of the Report.

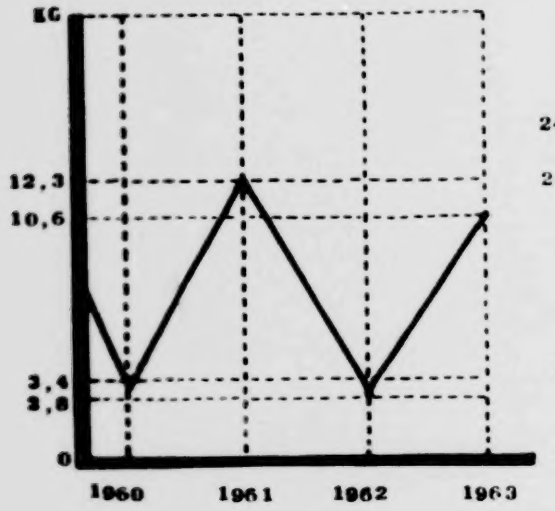
ANNEX III

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

(Trends in illicit traffic)

COCAINE

QUANTITIES SEIZED



NUMBER OF SEIZURES